

STI

To STING. *v. a.* Preterite, *I stung*, participle passive *stung*, and *stung*. [Irangan, Saxon; *stungen*, fore pricked, Islandick.]

1. To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of wasps or scorpions.

The snake, rolled in a flow'ry bank,
With shining checker'd slough, doth *sting* a child
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakespeare.*

That snakes and vipers *sting* and transmit their mischief by
the tail is not easily to be justified, the poison lying about the
teeth and communicated by the bite. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. To pain acutely.

His unkindness
That stript her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign casualties, gave her dear right,
To his doghearted daughters: these things *sting* him
So venomously, that burning flame detains him
From his Cordelia. *Shakespeare.*

No more I wave
To prove the hero.—Slander *stings* the brave. *Pope.*

STING. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sharp point with which some animals are armed, and which is commonly venomous.

Serpents have venomous teeth, which are mistaken for their
sting. *Bacon's Natural History.*

His rapier was a hornet's *sting*,
It was a very dangerous thing.
For if he chanc'd to hurt the king,
It would be long in healing. *Drayton.*

2. Any thing that gives pain.

The Jews receiving this book originally with such *sting* in
it, shews that the authority was high. *Forbes.*

3. The point in the last verse.

It is not the jerk or *sting* of an epigram, nor the seeming
contradiction of a poor antithesis. *Dryden.*

STINGILY. *adv.* [from *stingy*.] Covetously.

STINGINESS. *n. f.* [from *stingy*.] Avarice; covetousness; nig-

gardliness.

STINGLESS. *adj.* [from *sting*.] Having no sting.

He hugs this viper when he thinks it *stingless*. *Decay of Piety.*

STINGO. *n. f.* [from the sharpness of the taste.] Old beer. A

cant word.

STINGY. *adj.* [A low cant word. In this word, with its de-

derivatives, the *g* is pronounced as in *gem*.] Covetous; nig-

gardly; avaricious.

A *stingy* narrow hearted fellow that had a deal of choice

fruit, had not the heart to touch it till it began to be rotten.

L'Estrange.

He relates it only by parcels, and wont give us the whole,

which forces me to bespeak his friends to engage him to lay

aside that *stingy* humour, and gratify the publick at once.

Arbutnot's History of J. Bull.

To STINK. *v. n.* Preterite *I stunk* or *stank*. [German, Saxon;

stinken, Dutch.] To emit an offensive smell, commonly a

smell of putrefaction.

John, it will be *stinking* law for his breath. *Shakespeare.*

When the children of Ammon saw that they *stank* before

David, they sent and hired Syrians. *2 Sam. x. 6.*

What a fool art thou, to leave thy mother for a nasty *stink-*

ing goat? *L'Estrange.*

Most of smells want names; sweet and *stinking* serve our

turn for these ideas, which is little more than to call them

pleasing and displeasing. *Locke.*

Chloris, this costly way to *stink* give o'er,

'Tis throwing sweet into a common store;

Not all Arabia would sufficient be,

Thou smell'st not of thy sweets, they *stink* of thee. *Granv.*

STINK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Offensive smell.

Those *stinks* which the nostrils straight abhor are not most

pernicious, but such airs as have some similitude with man's

body, and so betray the spirits. *Bacon's Natural History.*

They share a sin; and such proportions fall,

That, like a *stink*, 'tis nothing to them all. *Dryden.*

By what criterion do ye eat, d'ye think?

If this is priz'd for sweetnels, that for *stink*. *Pope.*

STINKARD. *n. f.* [from *stink*.] A mean stinking paltry fellow.

STINKER. *n. f.* [from *stink*.] Something intended to offend by

the smell.

The air may be purified by burning of stinkpots or *stinkers*

in contagious lanes. *Harvey.*

STINKINGLY. *adv.* [from *stinking*.] With a stink.

Can't thou believe thy living is a life,

So *stinkingly* depending? *Shakespeare.*

STINKPOT. *n. f.* [from *stink* and *pot*.] An artificial composition

offensive to the smell.

The air may be purified by fires of pitch-barrels, especially

in close places, by burning of *stinkpots*. *Harvey.*

To STINT. *v. a.* [from *stint*, Saxon, Islandick.] To bound;

to limit; to confine; to restrain; to stop.

The reason hereof is the end which he hath propos'd, and

the law whereby his wisdom hath *stinted* the effects of his

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power in such sort, that it doth not work infinitely, but con-

spicuously unto that end for which it worketh. *Hobbes.*

Then hopeless, heartless, 'gan the cunning thief,

Perluade us die, to *stint* all further strife. *Fair's Queen.*

Nature wisely *stints* our appetite,

And craves no more than undisturb'd delight. *Dryden.*

I shall not go about to extenuate the latitude of the curse

upon the earth, or *stint* it only to the production of weeds, but

give it its full scope in an universal diminution of the fruitful-

ness of the earth. *Woodward.*

A suppos'd heathen deity might be so poor in his attributes,

so *stinted* in his knowledge, that a Pagan might hope to con-

ceal his perjury from his notice. *Addison.*

Few countries, which, if well cultivated, would not sup-

port double their inhabitants, and yet fewer where one third

are not extremely *stinted* in necessities. *Swift.*

STINT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Limit; bound; restraint.

We must come at the length to some pause: for if every

thing were to be desired for some other without any *stint*, there

could be no certain end propos'd unto our actions, we should

go on we know not whither. *Hobbes.*

Touching the *stint* or measure thereof, rites and ceremonies,

and other external things of the like nature being hurtful unto

the church, either in respect of their quality, or in regard of

their number; in the former there could be no doubt or dif-

ficulty what would be done; their deliberation in the latter

was more difficult. *Hobbes.*

The extenuations of mourning, a decent funeral, and black

habits are the usual *stints* of common husbands. *Dryden.*

2. A proportion; a quantity assigned.

Our *stint* of woe

Is common; every day, a sailor's wife,

The masters of some merchant, and the merchant

Have just our theme of woe. *Shakespeare.*

He that gave the hint,

This letter for to print,

Must also pay the *stint*. *Denham.*

How much wine drink you in a day? my *stint* in company

is a pint at noon. *Swift.*

STIPEND. *n. f.* [from *stipendium*, Latin.] Wages; settled pay.

All the earth,

Her kings and tetrarchs are their tributaries;

People and nations pay them hourly *stipends*. *Ben. Johnson.*

St. Paul's zeal was express'd in preaching without any offer-

ings or *stipend*. *Taylor.*

STIPENDIARY. *adj.* [from *stipendarius*, Latin.] Receiving salaries;

performing any service for a stated price.

His great *stipendiary* prelates came with troops of evil ap-

pointed horsemen not half full. *Knell's Hist. of the Turks.*

Place rectories in the remaining churches, which are now

served only by *stipendiary* curates. *Swift.*

STIPENDIARY. *n. f.* [from *stipendarius*, Latin.] One

who performs any service for a settled payment.

This whole country is called the kingdom of Tunis; the

king whereof is a kind of *stipendiary* unto the Turk. *Abbot.*

STIPTICK. *adj.* [from *stiptikos*.] Having the power to staunch

STIPTICAL. *adj.* blood; astringent. This by analogy should be

written *stiptick*.

There is a fowr *stiptick* salt diffus'd through the earth, which

passing a concoction in plants, becometh milder. *Brown.*

From spirit of salt carefully dephlegm'd and removed into

lower glasses, having gently abstracted the whole, there re-

main'd in the bottom, and the neck of the retort, a great

quantity of a certain dry and *stiptical* substance, mostly of a

yellowish colour. *Boyle.*

In an effusion of blood, having doills ready dip't in the royal

stiptick, we applied them. *Wise's Surgery.*

To STIPULATE. *v. n.* [from *stipular*, Latin; *stipular*, Fr.] To

contract; to bargain; to settle terms.

The Romans very much neglected their maritime affairs;

for they *stipulated* with the Carthaginians to furnish them

with ships for transport and war. *Arbutnot.*

STIPULATION. *n. f.* [from *stipulation*, Fr. from *stipular*.] Bargains;

We promise obediently to keep all God's commandments;

the hopes given by the gospel depend on our performance of

that *stipulation*. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To STIR. *v. a.* [German, Saxon; *stören*, Dutch.]

1. To move; to remove from its place.

My foot I had never yet in five days been able to *stir* but as

it was lifted. *Temple.*

Other spirits

Shoot through their tracts, and distant muscles fill:

This foreign, by his arbitrary nod,

Refrains or sends his ministers abroad,

Swift and obedient to his high command

They *stir* a finger, or they lift a hand. *Blackmore.*

2. To agitate; to bring into debate.

Preserve the right of thy place, but *stir* not questions of ju-

risdiction, and rather assume thy right in silence than voice it

with claims. *Bacon.*

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One judgment in parliament, that cases of that nature ought

to be determined according to the common law, is of greater

weight than many cases to the contrary, wherein the question

was not *stirred*; yea, even though it should be *stirred* and the

contrary affirmed. *Hale.*

3. To incite; to instigate; to animate.

With him is come the mother queen;

An Atë *stirring* him to blood and strife. *Shakespeare.*

If you *stir* these daughters hearts

Against their father, fool me not so much

To bear it tamely. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The soldiers love her brother's memory;

And for her sake some mutiny will *stir*. *Dryden.*

4. To stir up. To incite; to animate; to instigate.

This would seem a dangerous commission, and ready to *stir*

up all the Irish in rebellion. *Spenser's Ireland.*

The greedy thirst of royal crown,

That knows no kindred, no regards, no right,

Stirred Porrex up to put his brother down. *Spenser.*

God *stirred* him up another adversary. *1 Kings xi. 23.*

The words of Judas were very good, and able to *stir* them

up to valour. *2 Maccab. xiv. 17.*

Having overcome and thrust him out of his kingdom, he

stirred up the Christians and Numidians against him. *Knolles.*

The vigorous spirit of Montrose *stirred* him up to make

some attempt whether he had any help or no. *Clarendon.*

The improving of his own parts and happiness *stir* him up

to a noble design. *Mor's Anecd. against Atheism.*

To *stir* up vigour in him, employ him in some constant

hobby labour. *Locke.*

Thou with rebel insolence did'st dare

To own and to protect that hoary ruffian,

To *stir* the factious rabble up to arms. *Rowe.*

The use of the passions is to *stir* it up, and put it upon action,

to awake the understanding and to enforce the will. *Addison.*

5. To stir up. To put in action.

Hell is moved for thee to meet thee at thy coming; it *stir-*

reth up the dead for thee. *Isa. xiv. 9.*

Such mirth the jocund flute or gamesome pipe

Stirs up among the loose unletter'd hinds. *Milton.*

To STIR. *v. n.*

1. To move one's self; to go out of the place; to change place.

No power he had to *stir* nor will to rise. *Fairy Queen.*

They had the semblance of great bodies behind on the other

side of the hill, the falshood of which would have been man-

ifest as soon as they should move from the place where they

were, and from whence they were therefore not to *stir*.

Clarendon.

2. To be in motion; not to be still; to pass from inactivity to

motion.

The great Judge of all knows every different degree of hu-

man improvement, from these weak *stirrings* and tendencies

of the will, which have not yet formed themselves into regu-

lar purposes, to the last entire consummation of a good habit.

Addison's Spectator.

3. To become the object of notice.

If they happen to have any superior character, they fancy

they have a right to talk freely upon every thing that *stirs* or

appears. *Watts.*

4. To rise in the morning. This is a colloquial and familiar

use.

If the gentleman that attends the general's wife be *stir-*

ring, tell her, there's one Calisto entreats of her a little favour